

**CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL.**

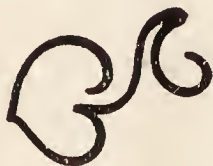


**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**Medical Officer of Health**

**For the Year 1907.**



# Carlton Urban District Council.

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## CHAIRMAN :

Mr. JOHN STANTON, J.P.

## VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Mr. WILLIAM BRETTLER.

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## TREASURER :

Mr. HENRY RUSSELL.

## ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR :

Mr. J. C. HALLER, C.E.

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

Mr. J. T. KNIGHT, M.R.C.S.

## INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES :

Mr. J. E. TRUMAN.

## COLLECTOR :

Mr. W. PECK.

## LIBRARIAN :

Mr. EDGAR BAKER.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARLTON.

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GENTLEMEN,

From time to time in my Annual Reports I have given a short description of the physical and other features of the district and its divisions, and more especially have I observed this rule in the Report submitted after the Council, as in the present year, has been reconstituted.

Until March, 1907, the district was divided into 2 Wards, viz., Carlton and Netherfield; but at that time a third Ward was made, including the Estates, which formerly belonged to Carlton Ward. The new division named after the larger of the 3 estates, and indirectly after the courtesy title of Lord Carnarvon's eldest son, is called Porchester Ward. Porchester and Carlton Wards have two features in common: they are situated at the top and sides of hills, and their sub-soil is mainly clay. The highest part of the Porchester Ward is at a greater elevation than that of Carlton. Netherfield, on the other hand, lies in the valley of the Trent, and its sub-soil is gravel, and affected to a great extent by the rise and fall of that river.

The areas of the Wards, roughly speaking, are : Porchester, 450 acres ; Carlton, 690 acres ; and Netherfield, 200 acres. Porchester and Carlton Wards contain a good proportion of agricultural and gardening land, but Netherfield has but a limited amount of allotment ground.

The proportions of population per acre are : 4·2 in Porchester, 9·4 in Carlton, and 33·0 in Netherfield ; so that the latter is by far the most densely populated, and I fear that if no open spaces are preserved in this Ward this may prove a disadvantage in the future.

Porchester Ward from a sanitary point of view is favourably situated, its dwellings having been built on allotment gardens, and chiefly of good size, and occupied by a well-to-do class. There is plenty of air space and good drainage, and it might without much exaggeration be called a garden city, and must be pronounced one of the healthiest suburbs of Nottingham.

The proportion of people per acre in Carlton is rather misleading, for in places it is somewhat densely populated, and consisting of rows of cottages. There are a large number of poor and aged people in Carlton, but near its outer borders many fair-sized houses have been erected in recent years.

There is one stream passing through the district, which in places receives sewage matter, viz., from Freeman's Terrace, which is at the present time receiving the attention of the Council, and from surface drains, down which some people will persist in throwing their slops instead of using the sewer drains provided for the purpose.



There are a few back-to-back houses and houses with but one entrance in the district.

The water is supplied by the Nottingham Corporation, but there are still a few wells, one of which, a public shallow well, lies in a hollow, very favourable for pollution. An unsuccessful attempt was made years ago to do away with it.

The chief industries in Carlton are brickmaking, framework knitting, agriculture and shopkeeping ; and in Netherfield, railway works, cotton and printing factories, and shopkeeping ; Porchester Ward is residential. A large number of the inhabitants throughout the district are engaged in business in Nottingham, Colwick, and at the Gedling Colliery.

With regard to excrement disposal, pail-closets are in most use, although water-closets are becoming more numerous and are being insisted on wherever possible in new properties. There are upwards of 100 ashpits still in existence, but quite recently a heroic effort has been made by the Health Committee to abolish them all within 3 months ; the majority of the Council, however, considered such a step too drastic. If inconvenient to owners, such a measure would be beneficial to the building trade, which is just now in a bad state, and also from a sanitary point of view a distinct improvement. Some of these ashpits, which contain several months' accumulations, are difficult to empty on account of their position and construction.

The scavenging is done by the Council's own servants, also the collection of pots and pans, refuse, etc., and the

emptying of pails and ashpits. The contents of the latter are disposed of for agricultural purposes ; but this does not work altogether satisfactorily, for there are times, especially in summer, when there is no demand for the manure, which has to be deposited somewhere, causing a nuisance. A Destructor is very desirable considering the rapid growth of the district, the expense which would be incurred, though rather large, might be minimised by good management and making good use of the products ; the heat generated might perhaps be used in the process of pail-cleansing and for a disinfecter.

The drainage of the district is a dual system, consisting of surface and sewage drains, the former discharging their contents into the streams which are tributaries of the river Trent. The sewers are well ventilated and frequently flushed when necessary. All sink drains are disconnected, their contents flowing into open gulleys on the outside of the dwellings, and surface-water drains are provided in backyards.

The burying ground is situated in Carlton in a good position, and more land adjoining has recently been acquired for its extension. At the same time a piece of ground in the same vicinity was procured for recreation purposes.

An Isolation Hospital for Infectious Diseases together with a Disinfecting Apparatus are matters worthy of consideration, and have not been lost sight of by the Council. The former might, most probably, be better acquired and sustained by combined districts, but the latter is certainly a necessity in a district of the dimensions of our own.

A Public Mortuary, and Baths and Washhouses, are requirements which will probably have to be seriously thought of at an early date.

Some of the streets forming as it were main arteries of traffic, fall far short of the ideal; wide in some places and narrow in others, they are both unsightly and inconvenient. Improvement in some instances might be made by the purchase and pulling down of poor property, not necessarily a serious item, where there is plenty of ground at the rear.

I think it is desirable to have all new streets wide enough for future requirements; such streets at their inception may be unimportant, but in time become busy thoroughfares, and on the grounds of health larger spaces are useful. Town-planning in bygone times was, I am afraid, sadly defective, immediate wants only being satisfied; but needful regulations will, I believe, soon be in force which will effect a great improvement in this respect.

I have noticed in so many houses the dark staircases which are dangerous and really unhealthy. This is the case even in small new houses, and I have often thought such a condition might be remedied.

### **POPULATION.**

According to the returns kindly furnished by Mr. Peck, Rate Collector, there were at Midsummer, 1907, in Porchester Ward 435 houses, 15 of which were unoccupied; in Carlton Ward 1,482 houses, with 40 unoccupied; and in Netherfield Ward 1,420 houses, 45 of which were unoccupied. Applying the average per house of the 1901



census, viz., 4·8 for Netherfield and 4·5 for the remainder of the district, the estimated populations would be : for Porchester Ward, with 420 occupied houses, 1,890 ; for Carlton Ward, with 1,442 occupied houses, 6,489 ; and for Netherfield Ward, with 1,375 occupied houses, 6,600. The total for the whole district being 14,979, an increase on that of the previous year of 770. As the Porchester Ward was not as it were cut out of Carlton until March last, I am afraid I must adhere in a great measure to my practice, as hitherto, of giving estimates mainly for Netherfield and Carlton, and to some extent ignore the new Ward.

### **BIRTHS.**

The number of births registered for the whole district was 388, two more than in 1906, but the birth rate, 25·90, was lower, in fact lower than that of any previous year. In Carlton, including Porchester Ward, there were 201 births, and in Netherfield 187 ; the birth rate of the former having been 23·98 and the latter 28·33. I find that from the Registrar's Returns there were 29 births in Porchester Ward for the last three quarters of the year ; assuming therefore that there were 36 births during the whole year, the birth rate for that Ward would be only 19·04, which however compares very favourably with West Bridgford, another residential suburb of Nottingham ; the birth rate for the latter in 1906 having been 14·7. In Carlton, including Porchester Ward, the births were in number exactly the same as in 1906, and in Netherfield there was an increase of 2. There were 21 illegitimate births, of which no less than 18 belonged to Carlton.



The birth rates for England and Wales for 1907 were 26·3 ; for 76 great towns 27·0, for 142 smaller towns 25·7 ; and for England and Wales, less the 218 towns, 25·6. The birth rates are all lower than for 1906.

### DEATHS.

There were 144 deaths registered in the district and 12 deaths of residents in Public Institutions beyond the district, making a total of 156, and a death rate of 10·41, as compared with 159 deaths and a death rate of 11·19 in 1906. Of these deaths, 92 belonged to Carlton (including Porchester Ward) and 64 to Netherfield ; the approximate rates being 10·98 for Carlton and 9·69 for Netherfield. The inclusion of Porchester Ward is distinctly favourable to the death rate of Carlton, for I find that during the year there were only 10 deaths there, with a gross death rate of 5·28, which is, I venture to think, lower than that of any other part of the county, if not of the whole country. As in former years, the returns show a larger proportion of deaths of old people in Carlton than in Netherfield, for of the 34 over 65 years of age, 30 belonged to Carlton and 4 only to Netherfield. Taking into consideration these totally unpreventable deaths of old people the death rate of each part of the district is satisfactorily low.

The death rates for England and Wales in 1907 were 15·0 ; for 76 great towns 15·4 ; for 142 smaller towns 14·5 ; and for England and Wales, less the 218 towns, 14·7. With the single exception of the death rate in the smaller towns, the death rates are all lower than for 1906.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There has been a marked diminution in the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, only 37 against 49 in the previous year; and I am pleased to add that the comparison is equally favourable with regard to the 10 previous years. The same remark applies, of course, to the rate per 1,000 births registered, viz., 95. The average for the previous 10 years was 143, and for 1906 it was 126. The cool summer was undoubtedly favourable to infant life, but we must hope that more careful treatment by those in charge of these little ones is, through an acquirement of better knowledge, having some beneficial effect. The Notts. County Council have issued useful leaflets respecting the feeding of infants, and a large number have been distributed in this district. What has been accomplished in Huddersfield under the auspices of the late Mayor, who gave rewards to mothers whose babies lived through their first year, furnishes an example of what can be done towards preventing deaths of these little ones. In addition to this reward, parents received instruction how best to treat their offspring. The average annual rate in that town has dropped to 97; previously the rate had been 135. Of the 37 deaths of infants in the Carlton Urban District under 1 year of age, 16 did not reach the age of one month; 2 were of illegitimate children and 3 were uncertified. There were only 2 deaths due to Diarrhœa; in the previous year 8 deaths were due to this disease. Premature Birth was accountable for 10 deaths, Measles 2, Whooping Cough 1, Congenital Defects 3, Tubercular Disease 2, Convulsions 4, Pneu-

monia 5, Suffocation 1, and other causes 7. 20 of these deaths occurred in Carlton, including Porchester Ward, and 17 in Netherfield. The rates per 1,000 births registered having been for the former 99, and the latter 91. In this district a number of mothers are employed in factories, and the children have to depend on cow's milk for nourishment, and all such milk should be sterilised by boiling. I am afraid that, as elsewhere, much of the milk probably comes from tuberculous cows, for it is well known that a large percentage of the cows throughout the country are affected. Some means to alter this state of things ought to be adopted. It is a national question of grave importance; all milch cows should be examined by experts, and any suffering from tuberculosis destroyed, owners receiving proper compensation for loss sustained thereby. Breast feeding of infants is admittedly the best in the majority of cases. Sometime since I was reading an account of a meeting in London, and think the following extract from Dr. C. W. Saleeby's speech worth quoting. He said: "The infant death rate in Ireland was comparatively low, and it was also observed that Jewish children, despite the poverty of their environments, were usually bigger and taller than those of our own people. These facts were for the most part due to the habit of feeding from the breast which prevailed." The deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births in 1907 were for England and Wales 118; for 76 great towns 127, for 142 smaller towns 122; and for England and Wales, less the 218 towns, 106.



## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

It may be well to state that the diseases referred to in this category include Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Fevers, such as Typhus, Enteric and other continued, Epidemic Influenza, Cholera, Plague, Diarrhœa, Puerperal Fever, and Erysipelas.

There were 21 deaths from such diseases, with a death rate of 1·40. Measles caused 4 deaths in Carlton; Whooping Cough, 2 in Carlton and 1 in Netherfield; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 1 in Carlton and 3 in Netherfield; Enteric Fever, 2 in Netherfield; Epidemic Influenza, 3 in Carlton and 1 in Netherfield; Diarrhœa, 2 in Carlton and 1 in Netherfield; and Puerperal Fever, 1 in Netherfield; making totals of 12 for Carlton and 9 for Netherfield. The death rate from Zymotic Diseases in 1906 was 1·90. The death rates of the principal epidemic diseases in 1907 were for England and Wales 1·23; for 76 great towns 1·54; for 142 smaller towns 1·29; and for England and Wales, less the 218 towns, 0·91.

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications received shows a marked decrease compared with previous years. Altogether there were 67 notifications, 48 referring to Carlton and 19 to Netherfield; in the previous year there were 171, those relating to Carlton were 71 and to Netherfield 100 in number. The notifications were of Diphtheria, 9 in Carlton and 5 in Netherfield; Erysipelas, 16 in Carlton and 2 in Netherfield; Scarlet Fever, 20 in Carlton and 8 in Netherfield; Enteric Fever, 3 in Carlton and 3 in Netherfield; and Puerperal Fever, 1 in Netherfield.



**Small-pox.**—I am pleased to say that we have had no cases of this disease, and it is to be hoped that we may escape from it for a long time to come.

I feel bound to add that the facilities, and almost encouragement, now afforded for exemption from vaccination will, I fear, tend to remove the present fairly general immunity, and at some future time have a disastrous effect. The anxiety, misery and expense caused by an outbreak of Small-pox cannot be lightly regarded.

**Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.**—In 1906 there were 55 cases notified, but in 1907 only 14, showing a large and satisfactory decrease. Of the 14 cases, however, 4 were fatal, giving a case fatality of 35·7 per cent. All the fatal cases were of children between 1 and 8 years of age; 8 of those attacked were under 5 years of age, and the other 6 between 5 and 15 years of age. I may mention that Membranous Croup is really Diphtheria affecting the larynx and windpipe. Diphtheria is often spread by contact with individuals suffering from sore throat of an indeterminate character, who have the complaint, but undiscovered. The only way to arrive at a positive diagnosis with regard to such cases is by taking “swabs,” that is, wiping the surface of the tonsils with sterilized cotton wool, and submitting the secretion obtained to bacteriological examination. Hence the value of medical inspection of school children; all suspicious cases would be tested, and those affected might be kept away and no longer a source of danger to others. As I have pointed out in former reports, a hospital for the reception of such cases would be very useful, especially to those who take in home-work, or are prevented from following their employment on account of infectious disease in their homes.

**Scarlet Fever.**—There were 28 notifications of this disease, 20 in Carlton and 8 in Netherfield. In 1906 there were 76 cases, with no fatality, and during the year 1907 no deaths occurred. Of late years Scarlet Fever has usually been of a very mild type. Of the 28 cases, 18 were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, that is, of school age.

**Enteric or Typhoid Fever.**—There were 6 cases notified, 3 in each division. Of the Netherfield cases 2 were fatal, one being that of a child and the other an adult. Thorough investigations of the circumstances surrounding the cases were made, and in two instances it was ascertained that the patients had partaken of mussels 3 weeks previous to attack, and were, in my opinion, thus infected.

As I have before stated in previous reports, pail-closets and ashpits which may contain typhoid excreta are a source of danger, since flies can carry therefrom germs direct to food. It is not fair, however, to ascribe the source of this disease entirely to sanitary conditions in the district, because it possesses a moving population, many of the people being employed outside, and therefore liable to infection or contagion elsewhere. It must be borne in mind that Typhoid Fever, no more than Small-pox or other infectious diseases, can crop up *de novo*, but is due to the ingestion of germs from a former case, that is, the germs must be there apart from sanitary conditions. For instance, water may to all appearance be pure and free from pollution, but, containing Typhoid or Cholera bacilli, cause these diseases to affect anyone drinking the same.

**Erysipelas.**—The notifications of this disease amounted to 18, just half the number of those in 1906. The large majority were of persons between 25 and 65 years of age, 11 in number. I do not find that special insanitary conditions have had anything to do with its causation.

**Puerperal Fever.**—There was 1 fatal case in Netherfield.

### NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Measles.**—An extensive epidemic of Measles broke out at the beginning of the year, affecting as usual the infant departments. The schools had to be closed in consequence for several weeks. As this disease is not notifiable it is impossible to give the number of cases, but the 4 deaths, all of children under 5 years of age, may be regarded as very few out of so many known to have been affected, and considering the time of the year when the disease was so prevalent. Each outbreak seems to my mind to point to the undesirability of crowding together these little ones for the purpose of education, which is so frequently interrupted, and which may tend to check their physical development. Nearly all the deaths in each outbreak of Measles were of children under 5 years of age, so that it is fair to suppose that if a larger number escaped infection until after 5 years of age there would be fewer deaths.

**Chicken-Pox.**—There were a few cases in the Spring. This is a very mild disease, and with ordinary care rarely assumes a serious aspect. There is sometimes



a little difficulty in distinguishing it from Small-Pox, especially if the latter disease is at the same time present, and so notification of Chicken-Pox may under certain circumstances be desirable. A death from this complaint is so unlikely to occur that it is not mentioned in Table IV. amongst special causes of death.

**Whooping Cough** was especially prevalent amongst the children attending the Porchester Estate Schools, which were in consequence closed for a time. There were altogether 3 deaths of children under 5 years of age from this disease.

Like Measles, it is especially fatal to children under 5 years of age, which appears to strengthen the opinion that such little ones would be better away from school, at any rate where proper care can be taken of them elsewhere.

**Influenza** caused 4 deaths. One of a person between 15 and 25 years of age, 2 between 25 and 65, and 1 over 65. Accordingly it has been only fatal to adults. The reason of this may be that sufficient care in its first stage is not taken by grown-up people; the young, who exhibit feverish symptoms, being generally sent to bed at the onset.

**Diarrhœa.**—Owing to the cool summer, Diarrhœa was not so prevalent as in the preceding year, and there were only 3 deaths, 2 of children under 1 year of age, and 1 of a child between 1 and 5 years of age. It is rather singular, however, that during the cold weather at the end of the year this disease was prevalent, due, I believe, to Influenza. Hot weather will, I apprehend, always cause



this disease amongst children, but there is still room for enlightenment with regard to the proper care of the food and other necessities, as much illness, I am afraid, is still due to lack of cleanliness and other precautions affecting infantile life.

### **Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.—**

There were 5 deaths from Phthisis or Consumption in each division, and 8 from other Tubercular Diseases, 5 in Carlton and 3 in Netherfield. As you are aware, Phthisis is now regarded as a preventable and curable disease, but not so where there is overcrowding and insufficient food. As long as there are slums, sweating, unemployment, poverty, and reckless living, this disease will be in evidence. Tubercular disease in childhood is frequently caused by milk from tubercular cows.

### **SOME OTHER DISEASES.**

**Cancer** caused 7 deaths, all of adults ; 4 less than the number in 1906.

**Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy,** 27 deaths ; in the previous year there were 18 deaths from such causes.

**Premature Birth and Debility from Birth,** 19 deaths, against 13 in 1906.

**Convulsions,** 4 deaths, against 9 in 1906.

**Deaths from Accidents and Suicides,** 4 of the former, and 1 from the latter.

## **COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.**

These are registered and have been inspected as usual. To say that the cowsheds and their surroundings are quite satisfactory would be an exaggeration. Some of the sheds were not as clean as they might be, and the collection of manure in their immediate vicinity was very objectionable. The cows themselves might be cleaner, and ought, I think, to be groomed, so that by no possibility loose hair and particles of filth could get into the milk. Such an improvement could be effected by an independent central authority, like the County Council, employing a veterinary surgeon to examine periodically both cows and cowsheds, and insisting on their being kept up to the standard required by the laws of the country.

It were better that milk should be a little dearer and purer than cheap and nasty. The present conditions of the trade are not in my opinion satisfactory.

## **WORKSHOPS.**

These have been inspected, and particulars respecting them are to be found in the usual Table. Want of cleanliness in some of the Framework-Knitters' shops was observed, but none were overcrowded.

## **CONCLUSION.**

I have paid over 200 special visits to premises, including Workshops, respecting infectious disease and other matters.

I have attended all Monthly Meetings of the Health Committee and Council, reading at each my monthly report.

A house in Mount Pleasant Road was condemned as being unfit for habitation on account of filth and dilapidations ; this was thoroughly cleansed and repaired.

Three houses in the Main Street were also condemned on account of dilapidations and imperfect drainage, and the same were rendered fit for habitation.

Reports from the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, together with the usual Tables, are attached to this Report.

I am indebted to Mr. A. A. Avis, of Stoke Bardolph, which adjoins this district, for the weather record.

Again thanking you for your unfailing courtesy,

I remain,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. KNIGHT.

*February, 1908.*

## SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

CARLTON, JANUARY, 1908.

Plans have been submitted for 151 Dwelling-houses (46 in Carlton, 63 in Netherfield, and 42 in Porchester Wards), 3 New Shops, 1 Church, 1 Bakehouse, 1 Slaughter-house, 7 Stables, 1 addition to Public-house, and 1 ditto re-building.

The following private streets have been made up under the "Private Street Works Act, 1892"—Wright Street, Kenrick Street, Chandos Street, Forester Street, and Knight Street. The work has been carried out by the Council's own staff, the cost of taking up a loan, etc., thus being saved. The total cost of making up these streets has been £1,105 6s. od.

The Council have served notices under the same Act on owners in Florence Road, Daisy Road, Hill View Road, and Kenrick Road, of their intention to carry out works in those streets. The estimated cost of the work is £1,300, and application has been made for the sanction of the Local Government Board to take up a loan for that amount.

18 New Street Lamps have been erected in the district, and a further number of 17 Lamps have been fitted with incandescent burners.

An improvement that was greatly needed has been carried out by the widening of the Crossing Gates at Carlton Station. The Council has also erected a Fence Wall round the dépôt in Station Road, which has given more privacy to the premises and has materially improved the appearance of the approach from the Station to Carlton.



The whole of the members of the Fire Brigade have had alarm bells fixed in their residences, and 3 street call boxes which communicate direct to the Fire Station have been fixed, which ensures that in the event of an outbreak of fire each member of the Brigade can be called immediately.

The Council have adopted New Bye-Laws for the regulation of new buildings and streets, and have also passed a resolution that all new houses erected in the district should be provided with Water Closets.

Both surface water drains and sewers have been regularly flushed during the summer months.

## INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' REPORT.

I find that the year has been a busy one. The number of nuisances abated was about 100 all over the district.

There have been some cases of diseased meat to deal with. One carcase was sent to Nottingham to be destroyed, after a veterinary surgeon's opinion was obtained; and there were 2 other lots of meat seized and destroyed.

I have had to arrange the scavenging of the three estates, and the collecting of pots and pans all over the district, with satisfactory results.

Having been released by the Council of the supervision of scavenging, I hope to give more time to inspection and give satisfaction to the Health Committee.

I attend the Public Offices every Tuesday evening from 6-30 to 7-30 to receive complaints, and this I hope will be satisfactory to the Council and the ratepayers.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

1907. DATE.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1st ...	51	39	10	32	51	40	65	37	71	40	57	46
2nd ...	42	38	15	30	53	58	59	52	62	49	57	55
3rd ...	41	41	17	44	57	58	55	50	57	63	57	44
4th ...	44	38	31	56	60	65	65	46	74	62	51	48
5th ...	52	40	29	54	66	63	65	48	67	65	53	49
6th ...	52	42	28	52	69	60	65	48	70	67	53	49
7th ...	45	38	25	51	61	66	65	54	70	69	55	47
8th ...	50	39	34	53	70	70	59	52	71	70	55	43
9th ...	49	43	32	40	75	74	61	53	70	59	57	44
10th...	49	45	34	46	75	67	57	71	68	62	55	43
11th...	50	41	30	47	80	66	65	48	71	62	57	44
12th...	48	39	33	39	80	64	66	55	72	60	53	46
13th...	51	43	31	41	77	64	70	54	70	60	50	39
14th...	54	53	39	43	59	64	72	54	74	60	45	45
15th...	53	54	39	37	60	65	74	46	76	55	43	26
16th...	53	50	40	36	58	65	78	52	70	55	44	28
17th...	52	52	41	31	58	66	80	52	68	57	47	29
18th...	50	51	39	29	53	65	82	52	71	60	50	33
19th...	44	51	32	30	51	63	84	44	70	61	51	39
20th...	49	41	31	35	49	62	80	44	69	62	53	35
21st...	46	39	28	37	52	75	75	43	76	64	55	36
22nd..	30	40	25	53	57	59	59	45	70	61	47	24
23rd...	31	43	36	42	67	74	74	46	66	63	45	32
24th...	30	45	38	43	64	68	70	48	67	65	41	31
25th...	30	53	32	42	64	51	64	50	70	51	37	26
26th...	32	54	33	38	64	57	71	50	74	50	40	32
27th...	40	54	26	36	66	60	70	45	74	52	42	33
28th...	48	53	27	32	68	62	71	37	70	55	53	29
29th...	41	41	31	33	69	58	70	36	70	58	53	25
30th...	32	30	32	34	67	47	65	38	68	56	52	28
31st ...	39	31	33	34	60	43	61	40	68	55	38	35

# RAINFALL.

Rain Gauge } Diameter of  
Funnel, 8in. } Height of Top above Ground...1ft.  
" " " Seal Level, 65'8ft.

1907. DATE.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1st.....	.298	..	.023	..	.127	.150	.109	...	.078	.085	.010	..
2nd.....	.412	..	..	.064	.005	.021	.050	.440	.175	..	..	.210
3rd.....	..	.034	..	..	.268	.070	.103	.003	.005	.099	.011	.079
4th.....	.020	.015	..	.147	..	.055	.085	..	.244	..	.108	.247
5th.....	..	..	.118	.034	..	.040	.105	..	..	.080	..	..
6th.....	.001	..	..	.112	.033	.060	.074	.073	..	.280	.031	.045
7th.....	..	..	.070	.100	.229	.016	.095	.018	.063	..	..	.360
8th.....	..	.144	.076	.041	..	..	..	..	..	..	.074	.060
9th.....	..	..	.100	.010	.025	..	.300	..	..	..	..	.355
10th.....	.030	.095	.160	.499	..	.227	.129	.142	..	.470	..	.355
11th.....	..	.120	..	.100	.016	.356	..	.105	..	.184	..	.037
12th.....	..	.359	.046	.170	..	.065	..	..	..	.125	..	.200
13th.....	..	.019	.104	.073	.374	.035	.079	..	..	.011	.052	.540
14th.....	..	.060	.026	..	.490	.060	..	.809	..	.394	.253	.362
15th.....	..	..	.020	.033	..	.201	..	.165	..	..	..	.045
16th.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.102	..	.857	.020	..
17th.....	..	..	..	.321	..	..	..	.090	..	..	.040	..
18th.....	..	.095	..	..	..	.033	..	..	..	.050	..	.100
19th.....	..	.156	.695	..	.008	..	..	.094	..	.130	.011	.015
20th.....	.076	.142	..	.090	.012	.070	..	..	..	.257	.092	.025
21st.....	..	..	..	.205	..	..	.428	..	.035	.012	..	..
22nd.....	.025	..	..	..	.293	..	.010	.035	..	.093	.190	..
23rd.....	..	..	..	..	.174	.234	..	..	..	..	..	.010
24th.....	..	.011	..	.015	.010	.448	..	..	..	..	.550	..
25th.....	..	.007	..	..	.031	.109	.156	..	..	.015	.289	..
26th.....	..	..	..	..	.120	..	.040	..	.042	..	.102	..
27th.....	..	..	..	..	..	.017	..	..	..	..	..	..
28th.....	.145	..	..	.089	..	..	.032	..	..	..	.045	..
29th.....	.102	..	..	..	..	..	.078	..	..	.286	..	.020
30th.....	..	..	..	.055	.179	..	.295	..	..	.112	..	..
31st.....	..	..	..	..	.310	..	..	.012	..	.023	..	..
	1.109	1.257	1.438	2.149	2.704	2.267	2.168	2.088	.642	3.563	1.878	2.710



**TABLE 1.**

**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.**

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.
		Number.	Rate.*	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.			Number.	Rate*	
					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*				
1897	8,500	275	32.31	53	193	111	13.04	...	...	...	Nottingham Hospitals. Bastford Workhouse. County Asylum. Hucknall Small-Pox Hospital.	
1898	9,500	299	31.47	42	140	126	13.26	...	...	...		
1899	9,750	304	31.17	43	141	130	13.33	...	...	...		
1900	10,000	285	28.50	46	161	126	12.60	...	...	...		
1901	10,580	336	31.75	48	148	156	14.74	...	...	...		
1902	11,655	362	31.05	55	152	129	11.06	...	...	...		
1903	12,402	369	29.75	44	119	114	9.19	...	...	...		
1904	13,231	405	30.61	56	133	143	10.80	10	153	11.56		
1905	14,078	403	28.62	47	116	156	11.08	9	165	11.72		
1906	14,209	386	27.16	49	126	143	10.06	16	159	11.19		
Averages for years 1897—1906	11,390	342	30.23	48	143	133	11.91	...	...	...		
1907	14,979	388	25.90	37	95	144	9.61	12	156	10.41		

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres }  
(exclusive of area } 1,400.  
covered by water) }

Total population at all ages, 10,041 ..... }  
Number of inhabited houses, 2,159 ..... } At Census of  
Average number of persons per house, 4.65 } 1901.

### Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1907 and Previous Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.—WHOLE DISTRICT.				2.—CARLTON.				3.—NETHERFIELD.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.												
1897	8,500	275	111	53	4,900	152	79	35	3,600	123	32	18
1898	9,500	299	126	42	5,300	159	86	24	4,200	140	40	18
1899	9,750	304	130	43	5,621	172	94	30	4,129	132	36	13
1900	10,000	285	126	46	5,680	139	71	23	4,320	146	55	23
1901	10,580	336	156	48	5,540	182	102	25	5,040	154	54	23
1902	11,655	362	129	55	6,116	199	79	39	5,539	163	50	16
1903	12,402	369	114	44	6,489	191	78	30	5,913	178	36	14
1904	13,231	405	153	56	7,078	209	96	33	6,153	196	57	23
1905	14,078	403	165	47	7,713	207	104	27	6,365	196	61	20
1906	14,209	386	159	49	7,821	201	107	31	6,388	185	52	18
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906.	11,390	342	136	48	6,225	181	89	29	5,164	161	47	18
1907 ...	14,979	388	156	37	8,379	201	92	20	6,600	187	64	17

**TABLE 3.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.		No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.	
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwds	Carlton Division or Ward.	Netherfield Division.	Carlton.	Netherfield.
Small-pox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	} Nil.	}
Cholera ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diphtheria (includ Mem. Croup)...	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	9	5		
Erysipelas ... ..	0	0	1	0	3	11	3	16	2		
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0	2	5	18	1	2	0	20	8		
Typhus Fever ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Enteric Fever ... ..	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	3	3		
Relapsing Fever...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Continued Fever...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Puerperal Fever...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
Plague ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Totals ... ..	67	2	15	27	4	16	3	48	19		

Isolation Small-pox Hospital at Hucknall Torkard.



TABLE 4.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to local- ities, whether occurring in or beyond the district.	
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	Carlton.	Nether- field.
Small-pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles.....	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Scarlet fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping-cough...	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup...	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3
Croup.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever { Typhus ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Enteric ....	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
{ Other contd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic influenza	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	1
Cholera.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea.....	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Enteritis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Erysipelas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other septic diseases.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Phthisis (Pulmon- ary Tuberculosis)	10	0	0	2	1	7	0	5	5
Other tubercular diseases.....	8	2	3	2	1	0	0	5	3
Cancer, malignant disease.....	7	0	0	0	0	5	2	6	1
Bronchitis.....	6	0	1	1	1	1	2	5	1
Pneumonia.....	20	5	9	1	0	4	1	12	8
Pleurisy.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Other diseases of Respiratory organs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver }									
Venereal diseases...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature birth...	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Diseases and acci- dents of parturi- tion.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Heart diseases.....	16	0	1	1	1	8	5	4	12
Accidents.....	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	0
Suicides.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Senile Decay.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Debility.....	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
Convulsions.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Appendicitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other causes...	29	1	3	0	0	9	16	20	9
All causes.....	156	37	27	7	7	44	34	92	64



**TABLE 5.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1907.**

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes	{ Certified .....	10	2	2	1	15	3	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	2	34
	{ Uncertified.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chicken-pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Measles .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diphtheria: Croup .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Whooping Cough .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Enteritis (not Tuberculous) }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .... }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth..	7	1	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Congenital Defects ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Injury at Birth .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Want of Breast-milk .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica }	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Erysipelas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Syphilis .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rickets .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous .. }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Convulsions!.....	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	Bronchitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Laryngitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pneumonia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	5
	Suffocation, overlaying }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Other Causes .....	1	1	1	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
		10	3	2	1	16	3	0	5	1	2	0	3	1	4	0	2	37

Population (estimated to middle of 1907), 14,979.

Births in the year { Legitimate 388 Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants 35  
 { Illegitimate 21 { Illegitimate Infants 2  
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ...156

**Table of Deaths and their causes,  
and Zymotic Death Rates, &c., during  
the past Ten Years belonging to the  
whole District.**

Including Deaths of  
Residents  
in Public Institutions  
outside the District.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Measles .....	10	2	0	4	1	1	1	12	0	4
Scarlet Fever ...	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Diphtheria } and M. Croup }	4	1	5	0	0	3	4	2	8	4
Whooping Cough.....	11	1	4	8	0	4	2	3	7	3
Enteric Fever.....	10	5	2	4	2	2	1	1	0	2
Diarrhoea ...	13	10	5	10	4	5	9	2	8	3
Erysipelas...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phthisis .....	5	8	12	6	8	12	5	10	9	10
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy.	13	23	21	21	28	23	22	22	12	27
Heart Diseases ...	8	6	8	13	8	13	11	27	26	16
All other causes	51	71	66	90	78	50	96	83	89	86
TOTALS...	126	130	126	156	129	114	153	165	159	156
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases (excluding Influenza and Spasmodic Croup )	49	22	19	26	7	16	21	23	23	17
Zymotic Death Rates per 1,000 estimated population )	5.1	2.1	1.7	2.4	.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1

# Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	6		
Workshops ... .. (Includi'g Worksh'p Laundries)	40		
Workplaces ... ..	82		
Total ... ..	128		

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness...	2	2		
Other nuisances .....	1	1		
Total ... ..	3	3		

## 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES.	
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Instances.	Orders made.
Wearing Apparel—making, &c.	8	26	26		
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	26	36	36		
Surgical Appliances ... ..	2	8	8		
Total ... ..	36	70	70	1	1

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of workshops on Register ... .. 40

